

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

NUMBER 68.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

The Last Rebel Raid!

Rebel Cavalry at Winchester!

We have not much additional information from the Bluegrass region, but such intelligence as we have received leads us to believe that the rebel advance upon interior Kentucky is not so formidable as the first reports seemed to indicate. We do not think it possible that the rebels could have transported cannon across the mountains into Kentucky at this season of the year, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, and a force of even ten or fifteen thousand cavalry and infantry, without artillery, would be easily repelled by a greatly inferior Federal force with their admirable artillery and easy means of transportation. The present invasion, therefore, may be looked upon as a raid, but it may nevertheless be very serious in its consequences.

Intelligence has been received at headquarters to the effect that Winchester, Clark county, eighteen miles east of Lexington, was occupied yesterday by five or six hundred cavalry. We have no further information from the seven hundred cavalry reported at Nicholasville yesterday with designs upon the railroad, but infer that they have not visited the line of the railroad, as we were in telegraph communication with Lexington at noon to-day.

A number of despatches were received from Lexington this morning, all of which confirm the rumor of the advance upon and occupation of Richmond, Madison county, by the rebel cavalry, and the correspondents generally expressed a fear that Lexington would be assaulted. It was reported in Lexington at 11 o'clock yesterday that a flag of truce had been sent into Lexington, demanding a surrender of the place by the Federal forces, allowing them five hours to consummate the surrender. This rumor, which struck us as somewhat absurd, was subsequently denied.

We learn by telegraph from Lexington that a Captain of an Ohio regiment, whose name he could not learn, was captured by the rebel pickets near Lexington last night.

The same despatch informs us that the notorious Charlton Morgan was captured by the Federal pickets this morning and brought into Lexington, together with a Steele, a surgeon of the rebel army, who is represented as being very badly wounded.

Another despatch gives currency to a report that the rebel forces in the vicinity of Lexington are breaking up into small squads, in order to avoid an engagement and the better to facilitate their plans for committing depredations upon the property of the loyal people of the Bluegrass Region.

We have announced the burning of the railroad depot at South Union, on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on Sunday last, by a party of fifteen or twenty rebels. About four thousand dollars worth of tobacco, wheat, and corn were stored in the depot at the time of the fire, all of which was destroyed. Two freight cars, containing a quantity of corn belonging to the Government, were also destroyed at the same time. Gen. Manson, who is in command of our forces at Bowling Green, will little time in clearing that region of the presence of these rebel vandals.

POLICE PROCESSIONS.—Tuesday, February 24, Wilkinson Gatewood, drunk and disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Jesse Bentall, drunk and disorderly. Bail in \$100 for one month.

Frederick Zimmerman and James Wilson, charged with committing a rape on Mary Winter. Bail of each in \$1,000 to answer.

We have already stated that two rebels, named Fred Zimmerman and James Wilson, were arrested on the charge of outraging the person of a female who resides on Jefferson street, near Seventeenth. The name of the unfortunate woman is Mary Minter. The conduct of the two men was most criminal, they admitting the charge preferred against them, and appearing indifferent as to the consequences of their crime. They were required to give bond each in \$1,000, to answer in the Circuit Court.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

THE TENTH KENTUCKY.

February 20, 1863.

As every in Kentucky reads, or ought to read, the following column to the friends of the soldiers in the 10th Kentucky regiment, I want to impress on our friends at home the fact that we do not write to you often enough. We are near home from time to time.

When you do write, we know what is doing at home, where our best interests, next of kin, and friends are. Do not let a single word of our country be lost in the hands of the rebels and who they suffice.

We know all that; and understand how to alleviate it better than those kind friends at home. Besides, there is nothing really exists in the imagination, as is told you by some deserter who gives it as an excuse for his cowardice.

The choice of names and family, we say, is not but the love of our country is first in our hearts. We have loved and live still the country that has protected us and our rights. And while we are trying to defend that Government, we are not afraid to tell you, that this is an interesting and calculated refreshment to the mind. Do not tell us of frightful dreams and phantoms of the brain, caused, perhaps, by a too hearty supper, or something of the sort. These words are only calculated to depress our mind in its future moments, and cause disorder in the body.

We do not want to see letters that will tell us of Lincoln's Proclamation of a negro right, or the execution of a traitor to our country. We do not want our mothers and wives to tell us we must come and see them. We love them, but we cannot sacrifice our honor to our country—everything we hold dear to our country—every thing we have volunteered in our country's service, and will do our duty.

We have excellent officers in Lt. Col. Hay and Major C. W. Elliott. They as well as the like officers, have the unbounded confidence of the regiment. Write to us often, kind friends at home, write cheerfully to cheer us on, and if your soul is not invaded by the rebels, and the house-treavers, then trust in God and the strong arms and willing hearts of the 10th Kentucky and Harlan's light brigade.

NOT.

WATER-PROOF POROUS CLOTH.—Closes water-proof cloth fabrics, such as glazed cotton, India rubber, and gutta percha cloth, do not permit perspiration, and the exhaled gases from the skin to pass through them, because they are air-tight as well as water-tight. Persons who wear air-tight garments soon become uncomfortable, and are compelled to exercise, such as that which soldiers are exposed when on march. A porous water-proof cloth, however, the best for outer garments, is warm, and weatherproof, and does not cause them to perspire freely.

The best way for preparing such cloths by the process adopted for the tunics of the French soldiers during the war of 1815, is as follows:—"Take 10 pounds of common, disease this in 10 gallons of boiling water; then in a separate vessel dissolve the same quantity of sugar, extract 10 pounds of water, and mix the two solutions. Then add to the cloth, which is to be used, a portion of the first solution, and let it stand for half an hour. Then wash it in a bath, and dry it again."

At length, an old soldier, garrisoned at Rio de Janeiro, established steam mail facilities, to 1855, he had a large trade of profitable exports between Brazil and Europe, in the course of which he became a colonel of the 10th Kentucky, and was promoted to major general. He had a large trade of profitable exports between Brazil and Europe, in the course of which he became a colonel of the 10th Kentucky, and was promoted to major general.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Local Editor & Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

"But for the persistent efforts of the radicals in Congress to cast doubts upon the fidelity of Kentucky to the cause of the Union, our State would not have been again subjected to invasion. A bill to raise twenty thousand additional volunteers for its defense passed the House of Representatives last summer, but was left to sleep in the Senate until the early part of this year, when a substitute was passed which finally obtained the sanction of the House and the executive approval. By its terms President Lincoln has full authority to organize the entire force at his discretion, and it is to be employed in the defense of public and private property within the State, but should an emergency arise, its services are not to be restricted to the defense of the confederacy of Kentucky. It was a very miserable imputation upon the loyalty of our fellow-citizens to insert any such provision, for Kentuckians have never been known to flinch from their duty, and they will always be found as ready to pursue an enemy beyond our borders as to protect their own homes. But when the bill was passed, the President should have acted upon it promptly, and it will be a fatal error if he shall delay until the weather becomes settled. The impasseable condition of the roads and the scarcity of forage and subsistence of all kinds have heretofore been regarded as a protection for our State against rebel raids. Our military authorities have known for some time that bands of desperadoes and half-starved and half-clad Confederates were hanging about our exposed counties, making descents as frequently as possible to plunder property and murder unarmed citizens, and the Humphrey Marshall, near Owingsville, was waiting for the first pleasant days of spring again to harass the mountain regions, which have been practically abandoned by the Government to the sway of the rebels. The desperate condition of the rebels has prompted their movements, for they have made a descent to obtain the means of existence. We have no doubt that our military authorities are fully prepared to drive them away, but it is a burning disgrace that so large a portion of our State has been so long subjected to all the horrors of rebel rule. Stretch a line across from Cynthiaville to Cumberland Gap, and then the other way from Founding Gap to Owingsville, and it will be seen that Jeff Davis had occupied a large part of Kentucky, and with the exception of a few weeks, he has done so ever since the breaking out of the rebellion. The people of the mountains of that portion of the State are as a general thing poor, but they are loyal, and have rights and interests which the Government is bound to protect, but instead of this the most deplorable condition of affairs has existed, and the want and destitution of the robbed and plundered Union men have been terrible. Nearly all who have escaped with life and limb could get out of the country have fled, but many are still there, and, while their wives and children are suffering, they with their trusty rifles fight the foe without pay whenever they have a chance, but most of the time they are compelled to hide in the bushes and caves from their stronger deadly and murderous enemies. The people of that region must have relief, they cannot endure their privations forever. If President Lincoln will authorize Governor Robinson to arm and equip these loyal men as regiments, they will constitute the most effective soldiers in the Federal army, and they will soon clear the country of all these robber gangs. If proper preparation is delayed until the roads become firm and the rivers so low that they can be forded, we shall have the old game of last year played over, and, while Rossenans is driving the enemy toward Chattanooga and across the Tennessee line into Georgia, his rear will be turned, and the insolent foes may again menace the State capital and even cast their long eyes to ward this the commercial emporium of the State. President Lincoln cannot share the feelings which were expressed against the loyalty of our State on the floors of Congress; he knows that our soldiers can be depended upon; and he must now see that both time and money can be saved by calling upon Kentucky for her twenty thousand additional men. Such a call would be welcomed by a shout of approval which would be received to many a now desolate heartstone and carry rejoicing with it. Such a call would be responded to in thirty days by double the number required, and as soon as it is made we venture the assertion that the rebels who have ventured like lambs into the heart of our State, will commence a precipitate retreat. The material of which the invading force is composed is of the most abject kind; it is valiant only before weakness, and absolutely craven whenever confronted by our brave men with arms in their hands."

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The abolitionists, we notice, are attempting to appropriate to their purposes the following remarks, made in Congress by the Hon. Charles G. Finney, of South Carolina, upwards of forty years ago, in a speech on the Missouri Compromise:

"At the commencement of our revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, all the States had this class of people (negro slaves). They all entered the war in the labor of your armies. To their hands we owe the victory of the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of our country. Fort McHenry gave, at an early period of the experiment, an equal value of our freedom to American arms. And in the Northern States numerous bodies of them were enrolled and fought side by side with the whites the battles of the Revolution."

Now all this may be true, yet it can with no propriety be cited by the abolitionists as a justification or excuse for the raising of negro armies to invade the South in this war. The circumstances of the case are as different as possible. In the Revolutionary war, as in the last war, when a few negro soldiers fought under General Jackson at New Orleans, we were struggling against vastly superior forces and the invaders whom we were attempting to repel consisted only of robust men, soldiers with no aged parents or women or children to share their fate. The whole thing to be done was to repel powerful arrays of armed troops, and there was no inhumanity in letting a few slaves take part in the patriotic work. But it would be an eminently foolish thing to raise black armies now, and, putting weapons in their hands, bid them sweep through the South, inhabited by millions of their own race, to dispossess and ravage as their own mad and savage hosts, aroused and infuriated by bloodshed, might dictate. We all prefer to be endeavoring, in good faith and from the noblest feelings of humanity, to restore the prosperity and glory of the Republic by restoring the South to the Union, but it were better for the whole South that she were a Zanzibar, better for our whole people that she were a Zanzibar, than that black armies, were such a thing possible, should be unleashed to rush at will through that erring but美丽 nation.

We repeat the opinion we have often expressed, that the raising of black troops would, in this war, be only a monstrous expense and trouble, seriously retarding instead of promoting the success of our arms, but the truth is, that even such a measure promised to hasten the end of the rebellion by hastening the end of the South, it should be deprecated by the nation and impressed by all mankind.

There is nothing for this country now but either restoration or destruction. Which shall we have?

The Journal is at quite unnecessary trouble in quoting from the columns of the Democrat, to show us its views in regard to the organization of the state of Kentucky. "We have it on the authority of the opposition, that we are for the Union, the Constitution, and our own government, and against all of the enemies of either. We have opposed secession, even from the South, and those who are not for us are against us." They have no claim to sympathy and protection. If they are seeking to destroy the government under which they live, and are coming to us with those who are seeking to benefit, and not remain among us, cursing and abusing Kentucky for her loyalty, we are bound to protect her. They are entitled to protection, but they are not entitled to protection. They are entitled to protection in proportion with those who have gone to the South to unite with Kentucky's enemies in a raid upon her. We have often said that the Government enjoys the protection of the Government, because of its attachment to the Union, they deserved to be mistered below the lines, and not permitted to cover the breast of her proud position.

And now, for the benefit of the Journal, we repeat that none but loyal men should be admitted to office, and that those are entitled to office in whom the State and the Federal Governments, they should hold no office under either. If they desire office for the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, they are our worst enemies.—Louisville Democrat.

We take these extracts from an article in the Democrat of yesterday. The Democrat, in the course of the same article, affirms "that the squad of assassins assembled at Frankfort on the 18th inst., under the name of 'Democrats,' were but the supporters and sympathizers of the rebellion." It further says on this point:

"We believe, however, that the convention was gotten up in aid of secession purposes; for it assumed the name of the Democrats, partly as a cloak to its designs, hoping thus to mislead the people. We believe, also, that the author of this movement, his leaders and those who assisted to inaugurate this movement to benefit the South and take Kentucky out of the Union, hoped to gain the unsuspecting law-abiding citizens, who are tired of the abuses of the Administration in the conduct of this point."

Our neighbor thus expresses his belief that the members of the convention dispersed by the military authorities belong to the class of men that should not be permitted to stand for office in Kentucky and that deserve to be banished from our borders. The military authorities entertain the same belief, founded not only on the public judgment, as manifested in the concurrent declarations of the loyal press of Kentucky and in the corresponding action of the loyal Legislature, but, as we are assured, on the express and personal attestation of many of the leading Union men of the State. The secession character of the convention was intended notorious from the notorious secessionism of the principal members. No loyal man amongst us doubted the secession character of the convention. It was a matter of thorough notoriety. If the military authorities had entertained a doubt on this point, they certainly would have been paying a very poor compliment to the veracity of the loyal men of Kentucky. But they did not as they could not entertain a doubt on the point.

Hence, they dispersed the convention; and the want and destitution of the robbed and plundered Union men have been terrible. Nearly all who have escaped with life and limb could get out of the country have fled, but many are still there, and, while their wives and children are suffering, they with their trusty rifles fight the foe without pay whenever they have a chance, but most of the time they are compelled to hide in the bushes and caves from their stronger deadly and murderous enemies. The people of that region must have relief, they cannot endure their privations forever. If President Lincoln will authorize Governor Robinson to arm and equip these loyal men as regiments, they will constitute the most effective soldiers in the Federal army, and they will soon clear the country of all these robber gangs. If proper preparation is delayed until the roads become firm and the rivers so low that they can be forded, we shall have the old game of last year played over, and, while Rossenans is driving the enemy toward Chattanooga and across the Tennessee line into Georgia, his rear will be turned, and the insolent foes may again menace the State capital and even cast their long eyes to ward this the commercial emporium of the State. President Lincoln cannot share the feelings which were expressed against the loyalty of our State on the floors of Congress; he knows that our soldiers can be depended upon; and he must now see that both time and money can be saved by calling upon Kentucky for her twenty thousand additional men. Such a call would be welcomed by a shout of approval which would be received to many a now desolate heartstone and carry rejoicing with it. Such a call would be responded to in thirty days by double the number required, and as soon as it is made we venture the assertion that the rebels who have ventured like lambs into the heart of our State, will commence a precipitate retreat. The material of which the invading force is composed is of the most abject kind; it is valiant only before weakness, and absolutely craven whenever confronted by our brave men with arms in their hands."

Notice.

MRS. DENNING WISHES TO NOTIFY HER FRIENDS and the public that the collection taken at the meeting of the Friends of the Union, without the knowledge of consent, and therefore was not received. All who contribute will call at her house, 120 Main street, between Fifth and Fourth, to receive back their respective contributions.

DRAYTON'S MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE DRAYTONS OF THE CITY WILL be held at the Marble Hall, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, on Saturday evening, the 25th instant, for the purpose of fixing a tariff of prices for draymen.

Taken Up.

THE COUNCILS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, and two miles west of Brandenburg, Ky., and known as Bonn's Landing, so called because of the heavy timber in the valley, is a location of great interest. The timber is heavy timbered land. It is a good location for a sawmill, and the water power is excellent. For further information apply at Oldham's, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

FEMALE Help Wanted.

A FEW WOMEN, AGED 18 AND STEADY AT employment at the Galt House, for which the best wages will be paid, make application to Mrs. SLADE, 50 Main, & 50 Broad.

Farm for Sale.

20 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, IN HARRISON COUNTY, Ky., situated on the Ohio river, two miles west of Brandenburg, Ky., and known as Bonn's Landing, so called because of the heavy timber in the valley, is a location of great interest. The timber is heavy timbered land. It is a good location for a sawmill, and the water power is excellent. For further information apply at Oldham's, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

This language appeared to imply that the secessionists of the State constitute a legitimate party, and that they have as good a right to stand for office, and to hold office, if they can get themselves elected, as the loyal men have. In other words, it appeared to imply, that, in our neighbor's opinion, the whole question was opened anew in Kentucky, that the pending strife of arms was henceforth to be ignored, that the loyal men were voluntarily to surrender the advantages they had won by their sufferages and defended with their blood, and that, amid all the multiplied and bewildering distractions of the hour, the issue of Union or disunion in our State was to be decided finally by the voice of the majority at the August election. From such premises, indeed, our neighbor's denunciation of the scattering of the secession conclave, however absurd it would have been on a logical conclusion, but, now that with all possible emphasis and explicitness he has repudiated the appearance of such premises which his language bore, his denunciation is glaringly illogical as well as absurd. It is the ghost of a conclusion, wandering in the sun, which has been expelled with scorn and ignominy. We hope, that, if our neighbor shall find it necessary to recur to this matter again, he will lay the ghost of the ghost, as he now does, as he now lays the primitive phantom.

The mere question of expediency in this matter we still content ourselves with waving. "Had they been let alone," our neighbor says, referring to the members of the dispersed convention, "their treason would have been complete. As it is, they will all claim to be martyrs." On this point we shall have no controversy with our neighbor; for, if all he says here is correct, what follows is that the military authorities acted not criminally but indirectly—in a way not to violate the rights of the secessionists but to prejudice the interests of the Union men. Whether or not even this can be justly said, we are not prepared to determine; but it is certainly the most that can be justly said. If, on the strength of this, the secessionists shall "all claim to be martyrs," as our neighbor predicts, we do not know what to say, what we have said before, that their claim will be a supremely impudent one, and to insist, as we have insisted heretofore, that no loyal man should allow himself to afford it the slightest countenance. Let the loyal men treat the claim as it deserves to be treated, and it will prove, as contemptible in effect as it is in design. We do not think there is any stuff for martyrs in the secessionists of Kentucky. Assuredly there is no scope for secession martyrdom in the temperate and generous policy of the loyal men.

According to the telegraph, the invading committee of the Washington Celestials at Nashville declined to read a letter from the veteran patriot Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, because he claimed the abolitionists of the committee were themselves abolitionists. A beautiful set forth to win back a rebellious people to their constitutional allegiance. No wonder the national cause has made such slight headway in Tennessee. Many of those who have it in charge appear especially to study how little they can do to look like the cause of restoration and how much like the cause of subjugation. The restoration of the Union is under such auspices an uphill work. Heaven shall drag under such auspices no longer.

A correspondent says there is not a sufficient head of water at Wicksburg to clean out the canal. We hope there's a sufficient head of brains there to clean out the city.

Humphrey Marshall is said to be threatening another invasion. Let him come. Won't one of the gunboats leave a cable here to hang him with?

FOR SALE, 200 FEET OF GROUND ON Water street, between Main and the wharf.

DOMESTICS, 50 dozen just received and for sale.

YANKEE NOTIONS, 200 FEET BUTTER-1500 lbs choice Table Butter.

YANKEE NOTIONS, 200 lbs choice Table Butter.

